PARSIDENTIAL ELECTOR THOS. W. HARRIS, of Marshall & E BLYTHE, of Yallobusha.

First Congressional District.

J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall

Second District. BICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe Third District. B. F. LIDDELL, of Carroll. Fourth District. LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds.

> FIRA District. L. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence. Watlenal Democratic Platform

norted at Charleston by a majority of the Coo

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Dem strice party at Cincinnati is affirmed, with the following applanatory resolutions:

First—That the Government of a Territory organised by an act of Congress is provisional and territory organised by an act of Congress is provisional and territory organised by an act of Congress is provisional and territory organised by an act of Congress is provisional and territory organised by an act of Congress is provisional and territory organised by an act of Congress is provisional and territory organised by the Dem series of the Congress is provisional and territory organised by the Dem series of the Congress is provisional and the Congress is provisional and territory organised by the Dem series of the Congress is provisional and the Congress is pr

ment in all its departments, to protect, when neces the rights of persons and property in the Territa there ever else its constitutional authoritational

Third-That when the settlers in a Territory, having

recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to bain, at the callest account

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as an imperative duty of this Government by protect naturalised citizens in all their rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens. And, WHERMAN, One of the greatest necessities of the "Sign, in a political, commercial, postal and Military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do harmly necessary in their coasts; therefore, and the commercial coasts.

reby pledge themselves to use every means in their seer to secure the passage of some bill, to the exten of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississipp Fiver to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable

Breckinridge vs. Douglas. Douglas and Breckinridge are a long way apart up on the territorial issues. We place in juxtaposition ex-tracta from Douglas' Freeport speech and Breckin-ridge's Frankfort speech of December last. They

Extracts from Donglas' Freeport

Lescous's Question.—Can the people of the United States Territory, in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Con-Douglas' Asswen .- The next question propounded

to me by Mr. Lincoln is, can the people of a territory in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a state constitution? I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a bendred times from every stump in Illinois, that it is my opinion the people of a Territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution. [Eathusiastic applause.] Mr. Lincoln knew that I had answered that question over and over again. He heard me argue question over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill on that principle all over the State in 1654, in 1855, and in 1856, and he has no excuse for pretending to be in doubt as to my position on that question. It matters not what way the Supreme Court may bereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution; the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude, as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations. (Right, right.) Those police regulations can only be established by local legislation, and if the people are opposed to slavery, they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no-matter what the theology of the Sources Court may be on that ab-

Extract from Mr. Breekinridge's Frankfort speech, lust December. Mr. Breckinridge has been speaking of the Dred

Mr. Breckinridge has been speaking of the Dred Scott decision and continues as follows:

Well, that being the case, and it having been authorlitatively determined by the very tribunal to which it was referred, that Congress had no power to exclude slave property from the Territory, and judicially determined that the Territorial Legislature—authorities created by Congress—had not the power to exclude or
confiscate slave property, I confess that I had not anticipated that the doctrine of unfriendly legislation
would be set up. Hence I need not say to you that I
do not believe in the doctrine of unfriendly legislation;
that I do not believe in the authority of a Territorial
Legislature to do by indirection what they cannot do
directly. I repose upon the decision of the Supreme
Court of the United States, as to the point that neither
Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has the right
to obstruct or confiscate the property of any citizen,
slaves included, pending the territorial condition. [Applause.]

planse.]
I do not see any escape from that decision, if you admit that the question was a judicial one, if you admit the decision of the Supreme Court, and if you stand by the decision of the highest court of the coun-

The Supreme Court seems to have recognized it as the duty of the courts of the Union, in their proper

The Supreme Court seems to have recognized it as the duit of the courts of the Union, in their proper sphere, to execute this constitutional right, thus adjudicated by the Supreme Court in the following language: In speaking of the acquisition of Territory, they prenounce it a political question for Congress to determine what Territories they may acquire, and how many. Now mark the words of the Court: [Here follows a quotation from the decision.] So that in regard to slave property, as in regard to any other property recognized and guarded by the Constitution, it is the duty, according to the Supreme Court, of all the Courts of the country to protect and guard it by their decision whenever the question is brought before them. To which I only add, that the judical decisions must be sustained. [Applause.]

If present remedies are adequate to sustain these decisions, I would have nothing more done. I, with many other public men in the country, believe they are adequate. If they are not—if they cannot be enforced for n-at of the proper legislation to enforce them, sufficient legislation must be passed, or our Government is a failure.

General control of the country is a failure.

than intemperance. He argues that it leads

found to be so few and scattering that a boy of able, even if he is inclined, to make his appearance in the latter year, to fifteen might shake a good-sized fence-rail at each individual of them for a considerable space of time, without being seriously oversees by and be carried from the political race-course to the pulpit.

Advantly which it received in 1856. Instead of ascribing its utter defeat, in the latter year, to the true cause—its attempt to ignore the slavery question—it was infatuated with the belief that weariness.

or, was 1477, and the majority of McRae, (Dens.) over Fontaine, (K. N.) was 808. In 1858, when vote of each would have stood thus :- Peterson, 1036 and Viser, 583-giving Peterson a majority of 453. But, as we have seen, Peterson's ote was only 269, while the combined Bell-Douglas vote, cast for Viser and Callaway, was The difference between 1036 and 969, on other, is just 67, which we thus discover to be the total effective strength of the Douglas party (1) in this county. Sixty-seven votes, all told ! as the basis of all that vast amount of "bragging" that has been done upon it during the past three

erson was supported by some individual members of the Opposition, but we are satisfied that the "extravagant expenditures" of Mr. Monroe's garded his election as certain, traded him off in presses and orators of the National Republica favor of their personal friends who were candi- party, who averred that all the operations of the dates for other offices, so that the general result was not materially affected in either direction.

for Probate Clerk, which was only 29 less than that of Moore, really indicates the strength of the united Bell and Douglas vote of the county. the united Bell and Douglas vote of the county. This pretension, however, is wholly inadmissi-Sheriff, in another column. The total vote for expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. ridge Democrats, and one (Boone) a Bell man, performances, when they were is power, exerted Boone, who would have received as many votes | an influence strongly adverse to Mr. Adams, and as Viser and Callaway did (650) if the Bell-Doug- was one of the chief of the controlling causes his favor, actually obtained only 395, while the various Democratic candidates for Sheriff received 1230. This shows that 255 Bell and Douglas men sacrificed their candidate for Sheriff, for the benefit of other favorites, and it fully accounts, also, for the heavy vote of Vaughan, without resorting to the absurd hypothesis that his vote is the actual measure of the Bell-Douglas strength in the county.

Now that it is so clearly demonstrated that Douglasism, in Lafayette, is utterly powerless, we cannot believe that any serious attempt will us to support a Douglas ticket in November .-Seeing that the can hope to accomplish noth-

be apt to discover, after the October election, the canvass. The result has not disappointed

to a close on the 1st instant Some of those placed, in 1845, at the helm of State, "Bell" nag, put themselves to a deal of trouble to get mounted, hobby-horse and all, upon the the next town, and, being answered "ten miles," them every man who believed in the doctrine of exclaimed, "Come along, Pat.; it's only five State equality, and who claimed the right to go Walter's arguments hereafter. miles spiece." Brother C., reasoning in the same manner, fully believed, no doubt, that, if he could expedite his progress in the popular favor by riding one hobby horse, he might accelerate his speed to any desired extont by the simulation of property that he might choose to carry thither. In this emergency, the party again resorted to a temporary expedient, which contemplated nothing beyond the immediate exigency of the

injuries that he received are of so severe a charthat it had learned window from the lessons of acter that it is doubtful whether he will over be adversity which it received in 1856. Instead of

strength, the vote of the county, for Probate Judge, which may be regarded as a fair party stest, was 1482, of which Peterson, (Dem.) received 948, and Robinson, (Opp.) 584—Peterson's majority being 414. In 1860, the total vote of the county, for Probate Judge, was 1619, being an excess of 137 over the vote of 1858.—Peterson, (Dem.) received 948, and Robinson, (Opp.) 584—Peterson, (Opp.) 584 in a "straight" race between Peterson and Viser, the excess of the rote of 1860 over that of 1858 power. The leaders of the party, from the first-hour of its existence up to the present moment, in the same relative proportion as the vote of seem always to have believed, and still to be-1858: that is, as 948 to 534. This would have lieve, that the bare achievement of a political given Peterson 88 votes in addition to those he victory at the ballot-box, without much regard received in 1858 and Viser 49; and the total to the character of the means resorted to for their purpose, was entirely "sufficient unto the to their wits, or rely upon some lucky occurrence in the chapter of accidents, to enable them to hold the power they had thus acquired. The temporary expediency has been, that the party has succeeded only at rare intervals, and with great difficulty, in obtaining the control of the Government, and that, when it was in power, it What a diminutive "multitude," to have served always lost the confidence of the people with as the basis of all that vast amount of "bragging" such speedy, facility that its tenure of authority has never yet exceeded four years in any single months! Never before have we known ad instance. It is the characteristic and fatal mis much business to be done upon so small a capi- take or vice of the party, to promise what it

During the canvass which preceded the election of the younger Adams to the Presidency, at least an equal number of Democrats, who re- administration were severely denounced by the general government could be carried on for half the sum that had been expended by Mr. Monroe. An attempt has been made, as we understand, Mr. Adams was placed in power, and, instead of to make it appear that the vote of Vaughan (801) carrying on the government more economically provements by the general government, which, ble, as will appear from a glance at the vote for had it been carried out, would have involved the sheriff was 1625. Five candidates were in the This enormous discrepancy between the promisfield for that office, of whom four were Breckin- es of his party, when out of power, and their

the people that the pecuniary distress, which then so universally prevailed throughout the country, was the result of the measures adopted by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Beren, and that the Presidency, and passed a bill to create a Na- ed by some one in the crowd, he said he THOODY Horses, Again.

THERE weeks ago, in a brief "chapter on hobby horses," we ventured the prediction that the Whig party were mistaken in regard to a hungry andience. some of the candidates for county offices would the real causes of and the proper remedy for, After dinner, Hon. W. H. Stephens, of Jackthose pecuniary evils which had borne so heavily by the polite horsemen who have lately been

cess; and, accordingly, instead of placing their uttering myriads of just such specious pron as are supposed to be most likely to sway the individuals to whom the promises are made. Consistency among themselves is not so much as dreamed of; and therein, indeed, consists the chief value of their unmeaning platforr which permits men of every shade of conflicting day," and that they might thereafter safely trust political opinion to range themselves in harmony upon it, because no one can discover any oppugnancy between its declarations and his own fa vorite doctrines. If, in any particular State, or other more limited locality, a given doctrine happens to be popular, that doctrine is there prounced to be in precise agreement with the people, the accommodating platform at once adapts itself to the difference of local sentiment, nd agrees, with prompt facility, that it means exactly what the majority, at that particular time and place, would prefer that it should thean. The "bell" of 1860 is brought forward as a novelty, but there is nothing new about i except its name. There has simply been a kind f metempsychosis of "that same old coon" of 1840 into the tinkling emblem of the same old South.

The Belleverett Barbeene on the

We had prepared a notice of the Opposition Sarbecue for last week's paper; but, by some oversight, it was omitted.

On the morning of the appointed day, the people began to arrive in town at a very early About 10 1-2 o'clock, the drum beat, fife sounded, and the line of march was formed for the speaker's stand, which had been erected in the grove east of the University mbering, possibly, two thousand people. A

courteous to his opponents. His main object seemed to be to fix the charge of inconsistency the Independent Treasury, proposed by Mr. Van on the Southern Democracy. The terms "non-Buren, must be set aside, and a National Bank intervention," "popular sovereignty," and established, or the country would infallibly be "squatter sovereignty," were sadly mixed up, ruined. They promised, loudly and with appa- and used as synonymous. Hons. Jacob Thomprent earnestness, that, if they were but placed in son and W. S. Featherston were charged with power, they would inspire confidence, revive being squatter sovereignty men in 1848. Dougtrade, restore prosperity, and reform the curren- las was lauded comparatively, and Bell praised be made by the handful of Douglas men among cy, in a week. They elected Gen. Harrison to superlatively. In answer to queries propoundtional Bank; but it was velood by Mr. Tyler; and believe the election of Lincoln would be suffiing, even by a fusion with the followers of Bell, the party thereupon had the mortification of we trust that those who have hitherto been witnessing a general and gradual return to prossupporting the "little giant," under the belief perity, not only without a National Bank, which tion for her property in the territories; but that that he was stronger than Breckinridge, will now they had declared to be indispensable to the it would be folly for her to demand it now, berally to the standard of the Kentucky statesman. well-being of the country, but; also, which cause it was impracticable, the House of Repre-The doors of the great Democratic fold are yet was far more grievous, and much more difficult sentatives being Black Republican. Mr. Hillopen, and those who have wandered from it, if they return even at this late hour, will be received with open arms by their former comrades.

The doors of the great Democratic fold are yet was far more greevous, and much more dimentity sentatives being Black Republican. Mr. Hillyer's speech had many eloquent flights in it, and was frequently applauded. No votes were changed by it, for several reasons. In the first existence of a sound convertible paper currency, place, Mr. Hillyer did not touch the great questions. place, Mr. Hillyer did not touch the great questions upon which the contest hinges; and in the second place, he spoke a great part of the time

son, Tenn., one of the "big guns" of the Opposithat they had been anything but fortunate in the selection of the hobbies they bestrode during before the election, and in order to obtain power, an occasionally elequent disquisition upon the had made promises which, from their nature, value of the Union, the beinousness of any were incapable of fulfilment. The country at chought, even, of its dissolution, the danger that once lost all confidence in the ability of the this great horror would occur in case Mr. Lin-Whigs to conduct the public affairs, and Mr. coln or Mr. Breckinridge shall be elected, and engaged in that hunt for office which was brought Polk, a Democrat of the old school, was the certainty that the stars and stripes would remain intact if John Bell is the lucky man; who, when the race began, were astride of the In 1855-6, the Whig yarty, as an organiza- but Mr. Stephens declared, that, should a dissotion, was no longer known. The mass of its fution occur, he would shoulder his musket, and members, and the greater number of its leaders, fight in the Southern ranks. This sentiment

ple operation of multiplying his hobby horses; of the question to which we have alluded, they for him to ride several different horses at the same time, on the political course, than it is for him to ride several different horses at the same time, on the political course, than it is for him to ride several different horses at the same time, on the political course, than it is for him to ride several different horses at the same time, on the political course, than it is for him to ride several different horses at the same time, on the political course, than it is for him to ride several different horses at the same time, on the political course, than it is for him to ride several different horses at the same time, on the political course, than it is for same time, on the political course, than it is for men to do the same thing in a circus. He thereselve, on that question.

Dr. G. B. Parma, State Senator from Hardsman county, Tennessee, and a very able and influenced man, has renounced Douglas and an account of the county of the political course, than it is for men to do the same thing in a circus. He thereman county, Tennessee, and a very able and influential man, has renounced Douglas and an account of the county of the political course, than it is for men to do the same thing in a circus. He thereman county is not that the political course, than it is for men to do the same thing in a circus. He thereman county is not consisting of animals of every known for supplied himself with an entire "stod" of him now that the legal Provinces, the difference being that there is, in the former, mone of that sectarian bigotry and bitter in the country which so much perplexed the "good functional course, than it is for men to do the same thing in a circus. He thereman county is now any expression of opinion upon the political course, than it is for men to do the same thing in a circus. He thereman county is now any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to cestablish or problems and any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to cestablish or problems and in the legal Provinces, the difference being that there is, in the former, mone of that sectarian bigotry and bitter rivalry which so much perplexed the "good entry in the latter."

Bell, "Douglas," Democracy," etc., of the population of the power of Congress to cestablish or problems along the power of Congress to cestablish or problems and in the legal Provinces, the difference being that there is, in the former, none of that sectarian bigotry and bitter rivalry which so much perplexed the "good entry is not in the country of the power of Congress to cestablish or problems and in the country of the power of Congress to cestablish or problems.

But the tits that flesh is hearty a reception in the cou

son's majority being 414. In 1860, the total vote of the county, for Probate Judge, was 1819, being an excess of 137 over the vote of 1858.— Peterson, (Dem.) received, of these, 969; Vuer, (Bell) 411; and Callaway. (Doug.) 239—the combined Bell and Doughas vote amounting to combined Bell and Doughas vote amounting to competitors, being 319. In the absence of any disturbing cause, operating to derange the ordinary state of things, it is fair to presume, that, in a "straight" race between Peterson and Viser, platform; and if, in another State or district, the reverse of that same doctrine is in favor with the

Mr. Hillyer, in his speech at the barbeene here, on the 29th ultimo, charged that both these distinguished gentlemen were Squatter Sovereigns in 1848. That our readers may see how they did stand, twelve years ago, upon the Territorial question, we will next week publish some extracis from speeches, delivered by them, in the House of Representatives, about the time to which Mr. Hillyer made reference. It will be seen that they not only did not occupy the position now held by Mr. Douglas, but that they were, emphatically and uncompromisingly,

Scial Returns of the Vote of Lafavette County, October |

"Union Without Qualification."

porters of Breckinridge and Bell, was about It was in this "Union without qualification" family of Douglasites have got ready their mospirit-that Mr. Neil S. Brown uttered, in the ing suits, and on the 6th of November, onvention which nominated Bell and Everett, the ominous sentence, that he "would not give up the Union of these States for all the negroes and all the manufactures, for all the railroads and all the ships that sail the ocean." "Union without qualification" may be very good doctrine in Tennessee, but it be very good doctrine in Tennessee, but it Garibaldi's cannon thundered them into his ears, will not do in Mississippi, among the men is now a fugitive from his kingdom, flying the who made the resolutions of the Convention roused wrath of a misused people. of 1851. "Union without qualification," in- slowly, but surely as fate, the people are teachdeed! It is the prevalence of such senti- ing the tyrants of the world the great less ments in the South, which emboidens the that Kings and Emperors, after all, are mould North to advance in her wrong doing and from clay, and have never been con mpudent audacity. A South, united in de- by Heaven to work an uncomplaining pop manding her rights, would exert a moral power of coercion upon the North, that ould soon bring the fanatic hordes of the free States to their senses. This "Union without qualification" sentiment operates to ington's, in one loud, unfaltering prean of praise. prevent such co-operation of Southerners, and, therefore, works evident harm to the

Munchausen Redivivus.

We have heretofore referred to a knight of the long-bow, who, writing over the signature of "Cleveland," is the special telegraphic correspondent of the Cincinnatti Enquirer, and whose mendacious outgivings are regularly re-published in the Memphis Appeal, without a word of dissent or doubt on the part of the editors of that paper. find, in the partisan press of the day, throughout the country, a recklessness of assertion which cannot be too severely reprehended; but nowhere else, in all our newsnumber of the fair maids and matrons of our paper reading, have we met with such utter, ews, of Desoto; Hon. Franklin Smith, of Madcounty graced the occasion with their presence. shameless, wholesale falschood as, for months 'At 11 o'clock, Mr. Giles M. Hillyer, editor of past, has distinguished every dispatch of District Electors: 1st-Hon. B. N. Kinyon the Natchez Courier, was introduced to the assemblage, and proceeded in give us a very good vation. Evidently enough, he is a manufacture of Tishomingo; 2d—Col. R. W. Flournoy, of Vation. Evidently enough, he is a manufacture of Tishomingo; 2d—Col. R. W. Flournoy, of Vation. Evidently enough, he is a manufacture of Tishomingo; 2d—Col. R. W. Flournoy, of Vation. Evidently enough, he is a manufacture of Tishomingo; 2d—Col. R. W. Flournoy, of Vation. speech, for a Belleverett-ite. Mr. Hillyer is a turer of news. Restrained by no consideragraceful and fluent speaker, and exceedingly tions of honesty or principle, he invents and puts forth such tales as, in his judgment, the exigencies of the Douglas cause may require

Hons, W. S. Featherston and Jacob Thompson.

The Prince of Wales must have a pocket full of rocks. He spends his money as free-"Douglas" pony; and in like manner, the "Douglas" equestrians displayed an equally strong desire to spring with their short-legged by that phase of the question which regards the called forth the loudest applicance. Another declaration made by Mr. Stephens seemed to us good for anything more than to buy candy. The gave Blondin a thousand dollars, the other declaration made by Mr. Stephens seemed to us good for anything more than to buy candy. little steed, upon the back of the Rozinante that power of Congress over slavery in the Territo- spirit in which Neil S. Brown said "he would not er day, for cutting up auties on a tight rope. little steed, upon the back of the Rozinante that bore the "Bell" riders in the contest. We cannot say, however, that any marked success attended these rather unusual proceedings. Indeed, we believe that neither animal ran any the better for the additional weight that he was thus the form the union of these States for all compelled to carry. To tell the truth, they were both distanced, as might have been expected and their riders, of course, are "left lamenting."

One reverend candidate, however, was the control of the course, are "left lamenting."

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One reverend candidate, however, was the control of the course, are control of the course, and control of the cou One reverend candidate, however, was the victim of uncommonly bad luck. He is supposed to have thought there was something in the remark made by the Irishman, who, traveling with a countryman, asked how far it was to in the other hand, if they would as certainly drive from handle, they would infallibly repel from their alliance every which all may praise, but which have no influence in changing men's opinions.

At night, Messrs, Walfer, of Marshall, and Martin, of Yallabusha, spoke to a Court House docs, when he loosens the hard soil about the roots of the infant oak, and permits it to apread its giant branches, unfettered, to the

GER, Wm. Walker was shot by the Nicaraguans, on the 12th of September. He

Dougles in Mississi

Mr. Stephens, of Jackson, Tenn., in his Tur Douglasites in Mississippi are so weak peech at this place on the 29th ultimo, de- and harmless, that it is felly to fight them, it is a lared that "the difference between the sup-that their cause, as far as Mississippi is concernporters of Breckinridge and Bell, was about this—the former were for the Union with a proviso, whilst the latter were Union men paled away; and it is only the feeble gasping without qualification." That is just what they may obtain more votes; and herein, as we without qualification." That is just what and the death-rattle in the throat, which tells have before remarked, they are but carrying out we have been saying all the time, though we that there is still a spark left of life. Douglas hardly thought we would have met with a ism is surely dying. The shroud is ready, the Bellite manly enough to couless to its truth. grave is dug, and the coffin made. The weeping corpse will be borne to the "tomb of the Capulets," followed by a few dissappointed office hunters as chief mourners, chanting, in Indian "I would not live alway-I ask not to stay."

FRANCIS II. King of Naples, the tyrant who would not hear the groans of his subjects til in the treadmill of oppression. Glorious Gari baldi! nations of freemen clap their bands and call thee blessed: and even from the shadowy future come glad shoutings of enfranchised n.il lions yet to be, who link thy name with Wash-

We have got the Opposition party Bell-ed; but, for all that, it is plaguey hard to tell its whereabouts. Like a bell-cow lost to sight in the heavy mist of a foggy morning, you can hear the faint tinkling of the Bell, but just where the "critter" is that wears it, you cannot, for th

We are glad to announce to the members of the Opposition party that their friends of the Douglas faction have, after ten weeks' hard toil, succeeded in forming an electoral ticket for the State of Mississippi. How long the candidates for electors will "stick," nobody knows; how many votes they will receive, a small sized youth ould count, without losing breath, in a few minutes. Below is the ticket

The Grenada Locomotive.

Judging from the rapidity with which. at the moment; and it is obvious that he within a few weeks, it has passed through believes the American people are asses, and the hands of various proprietors, it would that one "bouncer" will answer as well as seem that this paper was not inaptly named. another, if it is only asserted roun 'ly enough, In order, we suppose, to deprive it of the for the purpose of misleading them. He, power of locomotion hereafter, and to contherefore, so continually outrages all proba- vert it into a stationary affair, Mr. S. M. bility, that, as we believe, no sane men read Hankins, the present owner-by whom, if his performances-excepting, of course, the we mistake not, it was originally establisheditors of the Appeal, whose "swallows" are ed-has materially modified its name. It of unlimited capacity-without seeing and will henceforth be known as "The Southern knowing that he is telling-anything but Motive." Mr. Hankins is an experienced and able editor, a courteous and estimable gentleman, and a sound and inflexible Democrat of the true school. He will, we doubt not, make the "Motive" a valuable and interesting paper, and we heartily wish him all manner of success,

> Democrat, of Pickens county, Alabama, which says: "Breckinridge will carry Alabama by C- is the only Douglas man I know in this "The End at last."-Natches Free-Trader.

Where else would you expect the end to be,

A BALTIMORE BELL ORGAN.-The Baltin Patriot says :- "We have advocated and shall vote for Messrs, Bell and Everett. To that end they ought to be elected, and to that end, if they according to the Constitution and the mode pointed out by the laws, as better than any De-

The Florida Election

Everett majorities. The Douglasites were not known in the race-Mississippian.

JAMES M. DAVIDSON, widely known as the

JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. IRISH DELINEATIONS, &c., &c.,

Will exhibit as OXFORD, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1860, and at WATER VALLEY, TURNDAY, OCTOBER, 18th. 1860, and at WATER VALLEY, TURNDAY, OCTOBER, 18th. 1867 Admission, 50 cents; chill-dren and servents half price.

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Oxford, Sept 26-dox17

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LINEN GOODS

Sheetings, Shirtings, Domask Towels, Raphine Dispers, Laures, Cambrico and Em

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND READY. MADE CLOTHING. SHIRTS, of all styles and qualities, AT EASTERN

PLANTERS' 60005

Kentucky, Alabama, Virginia and Lowell Lineary, PLAID LINSEYS, ALL TIPM 15,000 Pairs Brogans and Boots At lower rates than ever before offered in city—WARRANTED.

10.000 Prs. Blankets. Navy, Whitney, White and Colored, from \$1 to \$5

HOOP SKIRTS. At half price. Any quantity.

DOMESTIC GOODS hirtings, Sheetings, Duck Drills, Osnaburgs, Cost arn, Stripes, Plaids, Tickings, etc. In short, my stock is the best I have ever brought to this city, and as I am intimately connected with some of the largest importing and manufacturing establishments at the East, I can say, without bossting, no one in the South can give you better bargains than I can. La Come and Sex.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4, '60.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Wm. Joslyn | I WILL sell for Cash, on the fourth

**
B. P. James. | I Monday in October, 1860, the following described land, to-wit: 8 WM.

Sec. No. 3, Township 7, Range 5, West.

The above land is levied on as the property of fendant, James, and will be sold to satisfy paint money and all cost.

(bct. 9—19tds.

Sheri T. B. WERNER.

WEBBER & WATKINS CASH DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY COODS Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing

UNDER THE MASONIC HALL OXFORD, : : : : MISSISSIPPI.

ENCOURAGED by the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon us by the people of Oxford and vicinity, the past year, we have bought a large store of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. TRIMMINGS. RIBRONS

LACER CLOAKS, HOOP-SKIRTS LADIES VESTS. WOOLLEN SKIETS

THE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a our large and varied assortment, every variety of FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS,

Ready-Made Clothing that has ever been offered in this market

BOOTS and SHOES.

TO THE FARMER e would my, call and examine our stock of Plantation Supplies.

We are determined to sell as CHRAP as any rego